

GERMANS AND BELGIANS IN BITTER FIGHT NEAR ANTWERP

have been compelled to retire before the overwhelming German infantry advance.

"Communication with Brussels has become very difficult since early this morning."

German Army Pierces Belgian Defense Line

PARIS, Aug. 20 [Associated Press].—An official communication received here from Brussels says:

"The Germans have gained ground on both banks of the River Meuse, and are in contact with the armies of the allies."

"The enemy, finding the routes to the southward strongly held by French and Belgians, discovered an opening to the north. This may entirely change the strategy on both sides."

"The Belgians, having held the invaders in check for fifteen days, have done all that could be expected. Belgian strategy will now be merged into the general plan of the allied armies. The retrograde movement does not mean defeat."

A portion of the Belgian army has begun to retire in the direction of Antwerp, according to an official announcement this morning.

East of Namur the Germans have attained the line between Dinant and Neufchâteau. Large German forces continue to cross the River Meuse between Liege and Namur. German outposts have occupied Dyle.

Muelhausen Is Again In Hands of French.

PARIS, Aug. 20 [United Press].—The first official bulletin issued from the French War Office said:

"Our entire position is excellent. The advance in Alsace-Lorraine continues. Reports of French defeats at Muelhausen and La Gorge, coming from German sources, are utterly without foundation."

"The German retreat toward Strassburg continues. The Germans are outnumbered by the French, and consequently have failed to make any determined stand against our forces."

According to the War Office the French army of Alsace-Lorraine has reoccupied Muelhausen after a fight that had been in progress since Monday.

The Germans occupying positions to the west of the town were compelled to evacuate after the French artillery had been placed in position and began shelling them.

The War Office says that part of the positions held by the Germans were taken at the point of the bayonet after a series of desperate charges in which the French troops demonstrated their worth.

The Germans are stubbornly opposing the French advance in Upper Lorraine, and have pushed it back at several points where only small cavalry guards were massed.

But it is said at the War Office that the general advance against Strassburg is moving rapidly and that the Germans in that direction are falling back without presenting any very serious opposition.

The War Office to-day made public the fact that the Germans have been operating in the Department of Moselle, having crossed the frontier at Cirey and maintained positions threatening Nancy until dislodged on Tuesday.

The German columns consisted of cavalry and mounted machine gun detachments and they burned and almost entirely obliterated many villages. At Badonviller a column of French cavalry attempted a stand but they were shelled by the Germans and driven out, the village being almost completely demolished.

Many houses caught fire, and it is claimed at the War Office that women and children and aged non-combatants met death in the ruins of their homes.

According to the War Office all of the Germans have now been driven across the frontier and the French cavalry is driving them north.

That the Germans are making a determined resistance to the French operations in Alsace-Lorraine is indicated by the War Office's announcement that the Germans have retaken the town of Ville. It is stated that the fighting here lasted for five hours, the Germans charging the French position in the face of a withering fire from the French batteries posted on the hills just outside of the town.

The German Uhlans charged time and again, using their lances to good advantage. Although badly decimated and forced back, they returned to the attack in ever increasing numbers, and finally the French retired, leaving the Germans in possession of the field. The official announcement says:

"Our troops fought with great bravery at Ville. Despite an overwhelming force of Germans attacking them, they held out for five hours and then retired in good order."

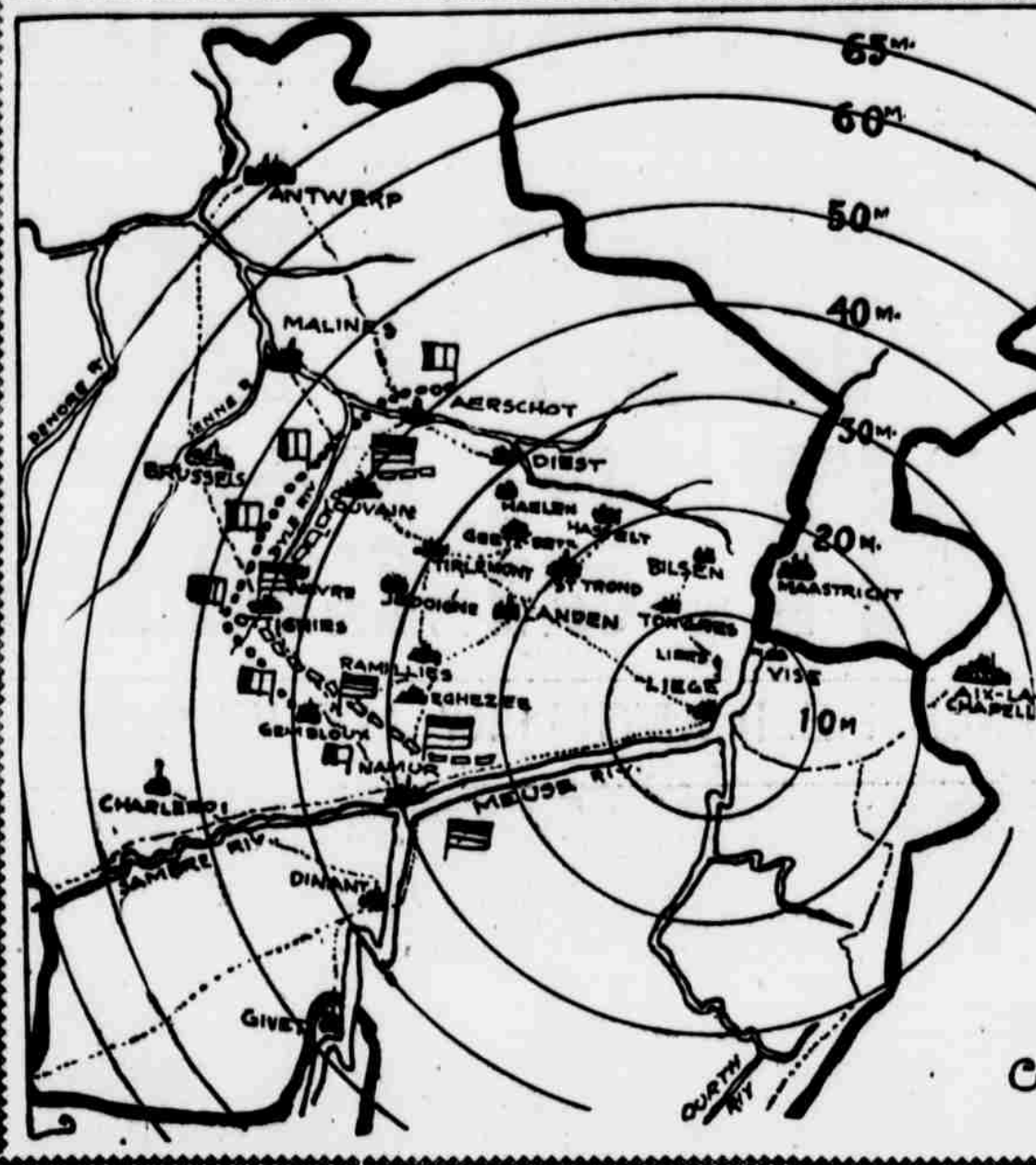
ST. PETERSBURG, via London, Aug. 20 [Associated Press].—A body of Russian troops, according to an official communication given out to-day, has occupied Gumbinnen, twenty miles from the Russian frontier of East Prussia, capturing at the same time twelve German guns and a large number of prisoners.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The newspapers report advance in prices of all raw materials. This will in no way affect Young's Hats, which will maintain their same high standard of quality at no advance. EARLY FALL STYLES ARE READY.

Young's Hats

Map of the Fighting Ground in Belgium Showing Distances Between Contested Points



Conflicting Reports as to the Fate of Louvain

LONDON, Aug. 20 [United Press].—The combined German armies of the Meuse and the first army of the Moselle is to-day attacking the allied lines near Brussels. It was forced to advance against strongly entrenched positions which are heavily supported by thousands of pieces of French artillery. The German advance during the last two days of fighting has been very slow, but none the less steady. Persistent reports that Louvain fell before the German advance are received.

Namur is in danger. German infantry with plenty of artillery has moved through Dinant on the south against the strong Belgian fortifications, while another force, operating from an entrenched position near Gembloux, is moving from the north, and the city is enveloped.

The losses have been enormous on both sides. The bringing into action of the artillery has added to the slaughter. The lines fronting the battle scene are covered with dead and wounded, but so far neither side has been able to gather their wounded and the suffering must be intense.

The Belgian War Office, in reviewing the situation, insisted to-day that despite the continued German advance the moral effect of the operations has been a victory for Belgium. The Belgium statement says:

"Fighting is proceeding on the whole front, extending from Basle, Switzerland, to Diest, Belgium, and in these numerous contacts the more the opposing armies approach each other the more one must expect to hear of an advantage on one side and a yielding on the other."

"Far from being beaten we are making arrangements for beating the enemy under the best possible conditions."

Britain Makes Mystery of Moves of Its Army

LONDON, Aug. 20 [United Press].—The mystery surrounding the whereabouts of the British expeditionary forces was further increased when the War Office press bureau issued an official statement denying that the British forces were engaged along the Belgian-French position now being attacked by the Germans.

Heretofore it had been believed that the British troops were in Belgium. [A despatch from Washington to-day said the British Embassy had confirmed the reports furnished two days ago that the British army had all been landed in France on Aug. 18. A despatch from Maastricht, Holland, says reports are circulating that the British have landed an army corps on the north coast of Germany. The only circumstance lending color to the rumor is the fact that telegraphic communication with Germany, which had been in full operation, through Winterswijk near the Prussian border, was suddenly cut off.]

ENGLISH GENERAL'S BODY IS HONORED IN LONDON; CHARGER FOLLOWS COFFIN

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The body of Gen. Grierson of the British army who died suddenly a few days ago in France, where he had been sent to command a British army corps, passed through London to-day on the way to Scotland. The entire garrison turned out and lined the route from the train to the coasting steamer which conveyed the coffin to Scotland.

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON, HELD AS SPY, COMPLAINS OF TREATMENT BY GERMANS.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 20 [United Press].—Archer M. Huntington, New York millionaire and head of the American Geographical Society, accompanied by Mrs. Huntington, reached here to-day. The Huntingtons were arrested as spies in Germany and Mr. Huntington bitterly complained to-day of his treatment by the Germans. He declared they refused to permit him to appeal to Ambassador Gerard and confiscated certain of his belongings.

VANDERBILT'S YACHT SEARCHED FOR ARMS AS SHE LEAVES U. S.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 20.—The schooner yacht Vagrant, which went to sea last night bound to a foreign port, was subjected to a search for arms and ammunition before custom house officials here would permit her clearance. Inspector Beckwith went aboard and looked her over thoroughly, pursuant to the neutrality order. It was the first search since the war in Europe.

SHOUT OF "COPY BOY!" GOES UNHEEDED NOW, FOR OFFICE BOY IS THE BOSS.

PARIS, by Mail to New York, Aug. 20 [United Press].—The newspapers were hard hit by the general mobilization orders, which took in all men between the ages of twenty and forty-eight. Rene Bierre, managing editor of Excelsior, one of the largest of the Paris dailies, was called to the colors. He went as a private soldier. The porter of Bierre's paper also went, but as an adjutant.

BLIND BISHOP HAD PLANS OF FORTRESS; SLAIN BY GERMANS.

PARIS, Aug. 20 [Associated Press].—La Croix, the Catholic newspaper, declared the blind Bishop, Mgr. Kannenberg, who had been shot by the Germans, was slain in Baden. He was an Alsatian anti-German. He was accused by the Germans of having in his possession plans of the fortress of Lein-Glois, where a large German force is awaiting the advance of the French army now marching through Upper Alsace.

GERMAN FORCES ENTER BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN EASTERN AFRICA.

NAIROBI, British East African Protectorate, via London, Aug. 20.—A small German force crossed the frontier into British territory to-day raiding the natives' cattle. The British East African Protectorate is an area of nearly 250,000 square miles, which is really a colony governed by the Imperial authorities. It has a defense force of 24 white officers and 1,150 men of the King's African Rifles and native police force of 1,735 men under 22 English officers.

CZECH TROOPS MUTINY; MANY ARE SHOT DOWN BY AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 20 [United Press].—Despatches from various points to the Novorossia confirm earlier reports of mutiny in the Austrian army. Czech residents of Prague are in receipt of letters telling how Czech and Polish recruits in Austrian regiments were shot by their officers when they refused to respond to orders.

How German Troops Won Hot Fight at Aerschot

LONDON, Aug. 20.—[Associated Press].—A despatch to Reuters News Agency from Ghent, Belgium, says:

"Yesterday's fighting at Aerschot was extremely hot. The appearance of two German aviators was the first intimation that the Germans, who had been repulsed on the previous evening, intended to renew the attack."

"Flying low, the German aviators surveyed the position and then returned to report. Soon afterwards the German infantry, supported by machine guns and artillery, opened a fierce attack. The Belgians were outnumbered, but put up a desperate resistance."

"The troops on both sides fought like demons and the battle soon became a veritable butchery. Two Belgian regiments, which already had distinguished themselves in the forts of Liege, held the invaders in check for two hours. Both sides were losing heavily when the retreat was sounded."

"Major Gilson, whose nose had been broken by a bullet, took charge of the Belgian rear guard, which fought so stubbornly that only seven out of his force of 288 men returned."

"When Major Gilson reached Ghent a friend suggested telegraphing to his father. At first he refused, remarking that his father would learn about his wound from the newspapers. Finally he consented, saying, 'I am in Ghent. No need to worry. Will quickly rejoin my regiment.'"

PARIS, Aug. 20 [United Press].—Despatches received this evening, telling of yesterday's fighting in Belgium in which the Belgians were forced to abandon their advanced bases, describes the struggle as "a veritable butchery." The Belgian troops covered themselves with glory, although forced finally to withdraw in the face of a superior force, which charged like demons, cutting down men by the score with their bayonets.

The heaviest fighting was reported from Aerschot, a small town eight miles east of Malines. The Belgians were heavily entrenched along the roads with their artillery masked in woods and cornfields. As the Germans advanced they were greeted with withering volleys that mowed the advance guard down like wheat. The German artillery was hurried into action and under cover of their guns the German infantry moved on like a perfect machine.

The main Belgian defense was headed by two of the regiments that stood the brunt of the early fighting at Liege. They far outdid their exploits on the banks of the Meuse.

For two hours these Belgians held a position on the main road, raking the Germans as they came forward. The firing was almost as though at target practice, and for a time the Germans were checked. But the German infantry, resorting to natural cover wherever possible, pushed forward until they were close to the main Belgian lines. Then, as the artillery poured in a most murderous fire, the German infantry charged.

All accounts received agree that the charge was a wonderfully offensive onslaught. Their men falling like flies, the Germans closed up the gaps in their ranks, replacing the dead and wounded. As the men surged forward the singing of the "Die Wacht Am Rhein" sounded above the rattle of the musketry. The German infantry used their bayonets to effect, and finding that they could not maintain their position the Belgian officers ordered their men to withdraw.

They managed to retreat in good order protected by their artillery, although every Belgian regiment engaged was decimated and the losses were enormous. Major Gilson, commanding the Belgian rear guard, although shot through the nose, insisted on remaining with his troops, and they successfully covered the Belgian rear.

Another fierce battle was reported from Charleroi on the Sambre River. The reports received here say that the German losses were enormous here, some of the reports placing the dead as high as 6,000.

Ultimatum of Japan Rejected by the Kaiser

BERLIN, Aug. 20 [Central News Cable].—It is authoritatively announced that the German Government has decided to reject the ultimatum delivered by Japan that Germany restore to China Kiaochow and Tsing Tao.

PEKING, China, Aug. 20.—China to-day inquired of the United States what its attitude would be toward the cession by Germany to the United States of the territory of Kiaochow, for immediate cession thereafter back to China.

The inquiry of the Chinese Government was made to the American Charge d'Affaires and it was understood to be based on intimation from Germany that such a course might solve the programme.

The Chinese Government is not sure that such a programme would meet with the approval of Japan or Great Britain and the opinion is freely expressed that it will not. But China has informed the United States that no matter what action Japan may take as a result of her ultimatum, the Chinese Republic will preserve an absolutely passive attitude.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Officials here were silent to-day with reference to the inquiry of the Chinese Government as to whether the United States would undertake the transfer of Kiaochow from Germany to China.

took the city, killing many of the mutineers. After the occupation every Czech in the streets was shot down. Neither age nor sex being respected. Among those reported killed was the Austrian Consul.

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sweet is the richest Cocoa
beans, blended with our famous
milk cream and encased in
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Special for Saturday
CHOCOLATE COVERED COCA-
NUTS—The best of this
sweet is the richest Cocoa
beans, blended with our famous
milk cream and encased in
unparellel chocolate. POUND BOX 19c

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\$250,000 IN GOLD REACHES PARIS TO AID U. S. TOURISTS

Treasure Ship Tennessee Goes to Rotterdam to Help Americans There.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—[Associated Press].—American officers in charge of the relief of stranded Americans in France arrived here on a special train from Cherbourg to-day, bringing with them five sealed cases, each containing \$50,000 in gold and weighing 195 pounds. The money was transferred to automobiles, in which the officers proceeded to the American Embassy, accompanied by a guard of four cyclist policemen.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—[United Press].—Secretary of War Garrison announced to-day that the relief ship Tennessee was proceeding to Rotterdam and that she would remain at Holland ports until further orders.

LONDON, Aug. 20 [Associated Press].—I. N. Vaughan of Richmond, Va., and his wife arrived in London to-day from Stockholm. Speaking of the situation in Scandinavia, Mr. Vaughan said:

"There are 5,000 Americans marooned on the Scandinavian Peninsula, and only one regular daily sailing for England. This is a steamer with a capacity of 75 passengers. The charges for this passage are exorbitant."

"The Swedes I saw were very friendly to Germany; they were also kind to the Americans over there. The Norwegians are enthusiastic in support of the allies."

Congressman Gardner of the American relief committee said to-day that he believed transports could easily be sent by the United States to Bergen, Norway, for use of Americans on the Peninsula.

A list of Americans registered at Etretat, France, was received to-day by the Bank of New York, No. 48 Wall street, in a letter from a correspondent in the city. Among the New Yorkers are Miss Howard, Miss M. Dilling, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crittenden Adams, D. U. Adams, Mrs. M. Richter, Miss H. R. Richter, Mr. and Mrs. George Fleuret, Miss F. A. Fleuret, Mrs. Fanny Adams Fleuret, Miss Beatrice Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Shayan, baby and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Griggs, Mr. and Mrs. H. King, three young ladies and J. B. King Jr.



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